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KNOTT'S BERRY PLACE

BUENA PARK
CALIFORNIA



1939

CATALOG

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FEB 4 1939

U. S. Department of Agriculture

→ The NEW THORNLESS LOGANBERRY

Produces more... free from disease. No thorns... easier to pick... Patented, insuring a good commercial return for some time. See page 3 for further details.

This Catalog describes many kinds of
BERRY PLANTS
Rhubarb, Asparagus, Artichokes

We have spent a lifetime growing berries, trying many varieties, and we believe this experience is valuable to the purchaser of our products.



BOYSENBERRY

The best berry from many angles. Although it has been extensively planted in the last few years, it has remained the most profitable commercial berry to plant. See page 16.



1920

From modest beginnings to
the modern market shown
below.



1939

Honest, friendly dealings over the years
and the growing of the finest plants have been the
big factors in our success. The letter reprinted below shows
that this man made money and because he did we did too . . .

Killing frost, but sold \$1185.00 worth of berries

Knoxville, Tenn.

Oct. 9, 1938

KNOTT'S BERRY PLACE

Gentlemen:

I am sending you some pictures of my Boysenberries, of which I got a wonderful crop this year. I had 1800 plants that bore this year and we sold \$1185.00 worth of berries from them besides canning all we will need for our home use.

Let me tell you that this spring we had two killing frosts and the vines were full of buds but it didn't faze them. I also have strawberries and the frost killed all the early ones; so give me Boysenberries, they can't be beat, and sure do produce in Tennessee. Let me thank you again for the fine plants you sent me. Be sure and send me your 1939 catalog as I read it from cover to cover and sure do enjoy it.

Yours truly,

JOHN L. SCHNEIDER.





People from all over the U. S. visit Knott's Berry Place.

Map gives directions from So. California points.

INSPECTING SOME FINE BOYSENBERRIES

We are located in Orange County two miles South of Buena Park, on Highway 39, or from Anaheim, 5 miles West on Lincoln Avenue (Highway 18), then one-half mile north on Highway 38.

From Los Angeles, come East on Manchester to Highway 39 in Buena Park, and turn right two miles.

From Pasadena and San Fernando points take any Highway South-East from Los Angeles through Santa Fe Springs and Norwalk to Buena Park.

From Pomona and points east take Brea Canyon road through Fullerton, to Buena Park.

From Long Beach come West on Carson Street, (Highway 18) to Highway 39, then turn left one-half mile.



PLEASE OBSERVE WHEN PLACING YOUR ORDER

Use the enclosed order blank when possible.

REMIT postoffice money order, registered letter, express order or check.

WRITE your name and address plainly; do not fail to advise us when you wish the plants shipped.

WE PAY THE POSTAGE OR EXPRESS CHARGES ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES.

WE GUARANTEE PLANTS TO ARRIVE IN GOOD CONDITION

Although we have no control over plants after they leave our hands, still we want you to be pleased with your plants and to succeed with them, so we guarantee them to reach you in good condition.

All Plants are inspected by local horticultural inspectors before leaving our place, and guaranteed to pass inspection on arrival.

All Orders which you wish us to hold for future delivery should be accompanied by at least one-fourth cash.

GUARANTEE

We exercise the greatest care to have our plants true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace any plants that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or to refund the amount paid, but it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said plants that may prove untrue.

KNOTT'S BERRY PLACE

The Youngberry

The Youngberry—The fruit is very large and very juicy, with a rich blended flavor that is pleasing to nearly everyone. The color so very dark red that it is nearly black and the seeds are few in number and soft. The vines are vigorous growers; trailing in habit, and should be trellised. The fruit is borne on long fruit stems that thrust it away from the vines ready to be picked, and the canes are not very thorny, which makes picking very easy. If you are not growing Youngberries you should, for you are missing something.

It is hardy throughout the south half of the United States, and in some districts is successfully grown farther north.

The Youngberry is very popular in California and Oregon, and acreage in these districts has increased amazingly during the last few years. In 1937 there was one million pounds of Youngberries frozen in Los Angeles alone. These berries are then sold to the preserving plants, and to the large pie bakers throughout the year. This makes a fine market for Youngberries, and in fact is the coming method of marketing all varieties of berries on a large scale.

Plant 6 feet apart in rows spaced 6 feet part. About 1000 plants per acre.

Write for special prices in larger quantities or prices f. o. b. here.

Prices prepaid—1, 15c; 10, \$1.00; 25, \$2.00; 50, \$3.00; 100, \$4.50; 1000, \$35.00.

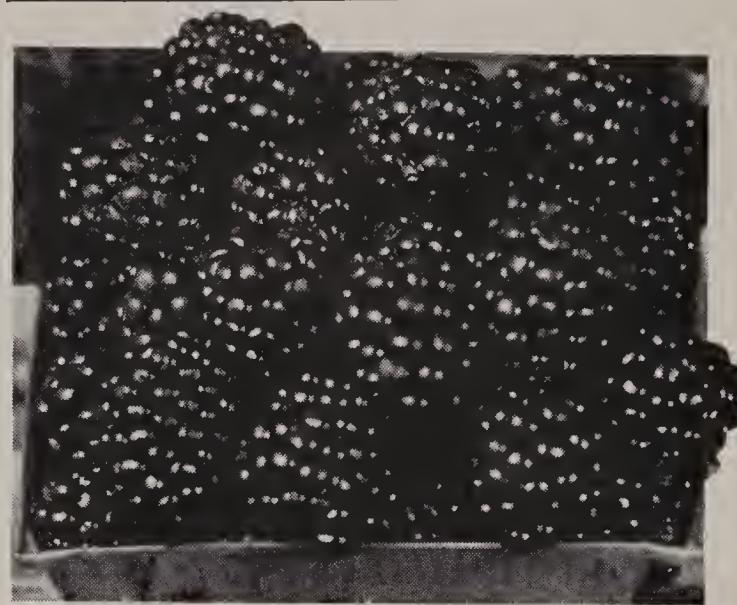
These prices are for the genuine Youngberry. If you wish the Thornless Youngberry, add 2c per plant to the above prices. We still find the ordinary Youngberry most profitable to grow on account of the heavier yield.

Planting Distances as Related to YOUR Farm

The distance at which berries should be planted varies with the different districts of the United States. On very rich land they should be planted farther apart and the rows spaced wider apart than on average or poorer land.

Also, on irrigated land it is often advisable to plant closer than when you depend on rainfall for all moisture. Then, too, if you have only a small amount of land or space and plenty of time, it may be profitable to plant closer. Another place where close planting is justifiable is when land is high priced and labor is fairly cheap.

The distances for planting given with each variety in this catalog, are the distances we would recommend when some of the above conditions prevail. If you have cheap land, and no irrigation is planned or if you have plenty of land



A Basket of Youngberries

The Youngberry is an excellent variety for home use, because it is good fresh, for pies, canned, and makes excellent jams and jellies, and for only \$1.00 we can deliver to you 10 plants, which is sufficient for a row 60 feet long.

Youngberries can be grown and picked cheaper than many of the older varieties of berries, and since now, there is a year-round market instead of the crop having to be sold in a few weeks as was the case a few years ago. There is opportunity for considerable expansion. Commercial growers should take this into consideration, and plant varieties which are in demand for freezing and canning.

available and not too much time, space your rows 2 feet farther apart than suggested with each variety. If you have these conditions, and your land is very rich space the plants about 25% wider as well as making the rows farther apart.

With the same amount of **labor**, a man can produce more crates or tons of berries with wider spacing and by farming more acres than if crowded; but the distances given with the varieties will produce more per **acre** if water and fertilizer is provided.

For Boysenberries, Youngberries, or Loganberries, if spaced 6x6 feet it will require roughly 1000 plants per acre but if spaced 8x8 feet about 600 plants will set an acre.



**4 Acres of Youngberries
the Next Year After Planting.**

See front cover for natural color reproduction of this berry.

Here it is—the NEW Thornless LOGANBERRY

During the past 15 years we have tried out one variety of Thornless berry right after another as they have been offered the public. We have never featured these varieties in our catalog, because after careful trials we have invariably found them less fruitful than the corresponding thorny variety.

THORNLESS LOGANBERRY

Now comes the Thornless Loganberry, and in our trial plantings last summer they proved not only just as productive, but far more productive than plantings of ordinary Loganberries in the same field. This Thornless Loganberry is a vigorous grower, and the canes have been absolutely free from disease, and entirely thornless.

Now that the wineries are using Loganberry juice again, Loganberries are bringing higher prices than they have brought for many years, and since there have been very few fields of Loganberries planted for a number of years, fresh Loganberries have become scarce on the fresh fruit markets, and have met an insistent demand for the past few seasons.

The Loganberry is an old variety here on the Pacific Coast, having been introduced some 40 years ago, and of late years has appeared to be diminishing in vigor and producing smaller crops than it formerly did. Now comes this new Thornless Loganberry with all of the vigor of the ordinary Loganberry when it was new, and at a time when Loganberry acreage is low and when there is an excellent demand for the fruit and at

good prices. This is an excellent opportunity for the berry grower to add another very profitable variety to his planting.

There is another point in favor of the Thornless Loganberry which should appeal to the commercial grower. It is a patented variety which makes it possible for the grower to raise plants to increase his own planting as fast as he chooses, but not to sell. This is a protection to the commercial grower because it prevents over-production. This is particularly important for a variety like the Loganberry for which there is an insistent demand for a limited quantity of the fruit.

The Home Gardener will enjoy raising a few plants of the Thornless Loganberry. Many people think Loganberries are very sour, but in your own garden you can allow them to hang on the vines until they are thoroughly ripe, and you will find them a very delicious and highly flavored berry. These light green Thornless vines make a beautiful sight when they are hanging full of berries and they are so nice to handle.

Commercial Growers, do not pass up this money making opportunity.

Prices Prepaid—Each 25c, 10 for \$2.00, 100 for \$15.00, 1000 for \$125.00. Delivered.

REGULAR LOGANBERRY

The fruit is large, long, an attractive red color, and although it is a little sour it is highly prized by a very great many people for jams and jellies and for mixing with raspberries and other berries in jams and preserves. The vines are trailing and have to be grown on trellis. The berries are large and easily picked. Plant six feet part in rows six feet across. About 1000 plants per acre.

Prices prepaid—Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25; 25 for \$2.50; 50 for \$4.00; 100 for \$5.50; 1000 for \$45.00.



A Row of Thornless Loganberries
A luxuriant growth bearing an abundance of large dusty-red berries.



THORNLESS LOGANBERRY

No Thorns along the Backyard Fence if you plant Thornless Loganberry



One Branch of Macatawa Blackberries
One-quarter Actual Size

Macatawa Blackberry. (Sometimes called Macatawa Everbearing.) It is a blackberry that is really sweet. We consider this variety an improved, selected strain of the old Crandall blackberry. It is bush type requiring no support after the first season. The fruit is uniformly medium size, very sweet, and firm, with few seeds and practically no core. It bears an exceedingly heavy crop through June and July and usually another light crop of very large berries in the fall. It is from this characteristic that it derives the name Everbearing.

This variety will produce satisfactory crops under a wider range of soils and under more adverse conditions than any other blackberry we have ever seen. In all the years that we have been growing them we have never had a crop failure nor even a short crop. Year after year we pick heavy crops of high quality fruit which our customers often refer to as genuine blackberries.

It is the best mid-season blackberry for the home gardener because it never fails to bear abundant crops, which last over quite a long season; and because the fruit is fine for eating fresh as well as for canning. Ten plants will plant a row forty feet long that will yield crates of berries.

It is the best mid-season blackberry for the commercial grower because of its hardness, its immense yields, and because the public likes the berry and buys it freely.

Plant 5 feet apart in rows 8 feet across, requiring 1000 plants per acre.

Prices, Prepaid—Each 15c, 10 for \$1.00, 25 for \$2.00, 50 for \$3.00, 100 for \$4.50, 1000 for \$35.00.

BLACKBERRIES

Varieties You Can Pick From April 'Til November

The Advance Blackberry—The Advance has always been very much earlier than any other blackberry grown in California. It starts ripening about three weeks earlier than Gardena dewberries. In the more sheltered sections of San Diego and Ventura counties, growers often start selling Advance blackberries in March, and they ripen in other sections of California during April, or by May first, nearly a month ahead of other blackberries.

They should not be planted in the colder districts, especially where there is danger of late frosts, because they blossom so very early. In size they are about average with most common blackberries, but they are very much firmer than ordinary blackberries which makes them much better for shipping. We ship them as far east as Albuquerque without refrigeration.

There are two strains of the Advance variety which have to be properly mixed for best pollination. If your order contains Advance, these two strains will be tied separately so that you can plant alternately in your rows.

The Advance blackberry is an evergreen. We recommend it being planted only in the warmer sections of California, Arizona, south Texas, the Gulf States and Florida.

Prices prepaid for Advance.

Each 15c, 10 for \$1.25, 25 for \$2.50, 50 for \$4.00, 100 for \$5.50, 1000 for \$45.00.

Brainard Blackberry—This berry was developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. It is a cross between the Himalaya and an eastern blackberry. It grows like a Himalaya, but at a number of places where it has been tried it has proved even more prolific. One grower who got plants from us in 1933 reports that he picked twelve baskets from a single plant at one picking last summer. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, circular No. 220, recommends the Brainard for trial in all of the warmer sections of the Pacific coast and the southern part of the U. S. from Maryland to Texas. This berry is so well thought of by the Dept. of Agriculture that we feel it should be tried at once over as much territory as is possible with the small number of plants that are now available. To get wider distribution without delay we are offering the plants at much lower rates this year. Brainard ripens in the late summer after most other varieties are gone. Plant ten feet apart in rows eight feet across. Four plants will set out a row forty feet long.

Prices Prepaid—Each 15c, 10 for \$1.25, 25 for \$2.50, 50 for \$4.00, 100 for \$5.50, 1000 for \$45.00.

More Interesting Information About Blackberries



A cluster of Texas Wonder blackberries. This is one of the largest, finest and most productive blackberries we have ever seen.

Texas Wonder—This variety was brought here a few years ago by Mr. S. S. Tannehill from Texas, because he found nothing here in California that would equal it.

Like many other blackberries this variety grows quite trailing the first summer, but after the first season it can be grown in bushes. The fruit-buds on the canes are much closer together than other blackberries and every fruit-bud develops a fine cluster of LARGE berries. The bushes are literally black with them, and we really mean BLACK! The fruit starts ripening about May 20th in this section, and is very firm. It keeps well; stands handling well; ships well, and sells well. These points make it a very desirable blackberry to grow for market. Storekeepers like it and will pay more for it because of its large and showy display on the counter.

If you live in the south half of the United States, and if you grow Blackberries to ship, plant Texas Wonder. It is a wonderful yielder, and an excellent shipper.

Plant four feet apart in rows seven or eight feet across, about 1,500 plants per acre.

Prices Prepaid—Each 15c, 10 for \$1.25, 25 for \$2.50, 50 for \$4.00, 100 for \$5.50, 1000 for \$45.00.

Mammoth Blackberries—Quite a popular berry for home use, especially in the hotter, drier sections. Similar to Corey Thornless in every respect except that it is thorny and in some localities more prolific. The fruit is very large and the seed is very small. Not prolific enough in many districts to warrant commercial planting.

Cory Thornless—Same as Mammoth except thornless and in some districts not as prolific. Often shy bearer close to the coast. Plant 8 feet apart in rows 6 feet across.

Prices prepaid for Mammoth and Cory Thornless Blackberries—Each 15c, 10 for \$1.25, 25 for \$2.50, 50 for \$4.00, 100 for \$5.50, 1000 for \$45.00.

Himalaya Blackberry—A very rank grower, which should be planted not closer than 10 feet apart in the rows, with rows spaced not less than 8 feet apart. It must be trellised well, for the vines continue to produce for many years, and bear very heavy crops. The berries are medium sized, very good flavor, and are produced in large clusters. Ripening time here is from July to October.

As with other late Blackberries, the Himalaya must be thoroughly sprayed for the Red Berry Mite. If properly pruned and sprayed, the Himalaya bears an enormous crop of excellent fruit, which ripens after other varieties of Blackberries are gone. This makes a few plants very desirable for the home garden, and for the same reason, the commercial grower should give it very careful consideration, for it prolongs his harvest season some two months, and makes it possible for him to keep his pickers engaged much longer.

Pruning, spraying and trellising instructions for this variety under cultural directions in the back of this catalog.

Prices, Prepaid—Each 15c, 10 for \$1.00, 25 for \$2.00, 50 for \$3.00, 100 for \$4.50, 1000 for \$35.00.



Himalaya Blackberry

Plant a few in the Home Garden



This field of Cuthbert Raspberries, planted in 1936 on rented land, produced enough in 1937 to buy the land and left enough over to pay for the water, posts, and wire used. All this from the first crop.

Raspberries

SEE CULTURAL DIRECTIONS, PAGES 26 TO 30

BLACK RASPBERRIES

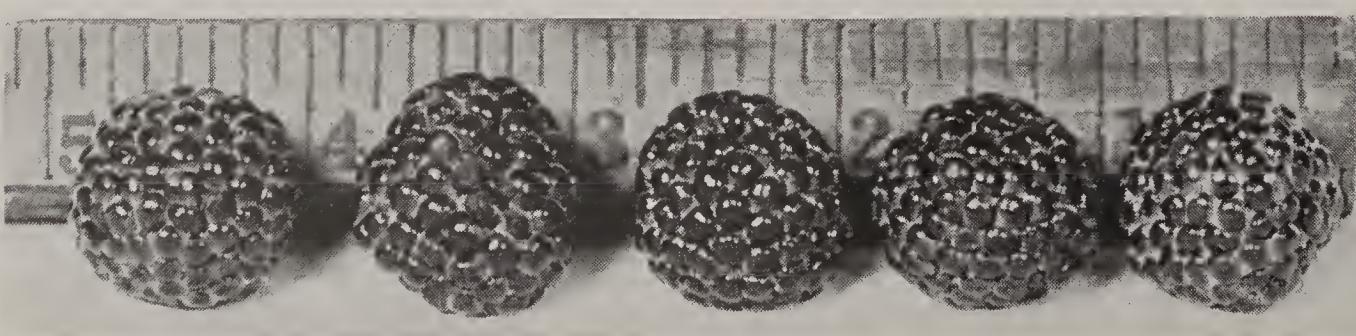
A Short Harvest and a Long Price

For many years it has been thought that Black Raspberries could not be successfully grown in Southern California. Now, this is an error, because we have been growing them for 15 years. It is true that you have to select your varieties carefully to get those adapted to our climatic conditions, and it is also true they do not produce as heavily here as other varieties of berries, but since they sell readily for about twice as much money, they are profitable to grow. They do best on rich, heavy land, with an abundance of water and fertilizer, and they do better in our colder sections rather than the warmer sections of Southern California. If you like Black Caps try a row of Munger or Black Logan, or both. You will enjoy them. If you are raising berries for market, and have the conditions mentioned above, plant some Black Caps. They are always in demand here at high prices.

Black Logan—This is another good blackcap and one well adapted to California conditions. The plants of this variety which we got from the east in 1937 have done wonderfully and last summer produced the largest crop of blackcaps we have ever seen grown in California. The fruit is not quite as large as that of the Munger but the quality is excellent and the vines are such thrifty, vigorous growers that we recommend it, especially if you have had trouble with other blackcaps.

Prices Prepaid—Each 15c, 10 for \$1.35.
Prices Prepaid—Each 15c, 10 for \$1.35,
25 for \$2.50, 50 for \$4.00, 100 for \$5.50,
1000 for \$45.00.

Write for quantity price or prices f.o.b. here. Raspberries are usually not very successful in the very southern states.



Munger Blackcaps Measuring Nearly An Inch

Munger—We have grown this variety several years now, and have found it quite well adapted to Southern California conditions, and without a doubt the largest and finest flavored Black Raspberry we have ever seen. The fruit is never dry and seedy, as is the case with some varieties here. Growers from the East and Northwest who have seen our Munger Black Caps on display tell us they are just as fine as any they are able to grow in those sections where Black Caps grow wild. Try this Black Cap, and you will like it.

Prices Prepaid—Each 15c, 10 for \$1.35,
25 for \$2.50, 50 for \$4.00, 100 for \$5.50,
1000 for \$45.00.

RED RASPBERRIES From Spring Until Fall

St. Regis—This berry is also known in some parts of the country as RANAREE. The fruit is very good looking and is rather dry, which makes it probably the best shipper of all raspberries. It is very everbearing in habit and when conditions are favorable bears a considerable crop in the fall. For home use the quality is not as good as the other varieties listed in this catalog.

Prices—Prepaid—Each 10c, 10 for 80c,
25 for \$1.50, 50 for \$2.50, 100 for \$3.50,
1000 for \$25.00.



A Spray of Black Raspberries

Prices—Prepaid—Each 10c, 10 for 80c, 25 for \$1.50, 50 for \$2.50, 100 for \$3.50, 1000 for \$25.00.

Cuthbert. (The fruit of this variety is called Cassberry on the L. A. market.) For the main, mid-season crop, this variety is grown by the commercial growers in Southern California in preference to all other varieties. With proper care it bears an abundant crop. The fruit is sweet, very large, firm, and of fine flavor, and the fruit is borne in very large clusters. It is strictly a one crop variety which bears heavily through its season (June and July) and stops. It is a strong, upright grower. We set out a patch of Cuthberts last February and by September they were seven feet high. The fruit keeps fine, stands handling and hauling wonderfully, looks good and sells well. Altogether it is our best mid-season raspberry, both for the commercial grower and for home use. Plant 2 feet apart in rows 6 feet across; 3000 plants per acre.

Prices—Prepaid—Each 10c, 10 for 80c, 25 for \$1.50, 50 for \$2.50, 100 for \$3.50, 1000 for \$25.00.

Latham—A new variety that is becoming very popular in the east. It is larger than most of the other raspberries we have been growing in the west. It is replacing other varieties of raspberries in many sections of the east, and may do so here, we have not had it long enough to say yet. At any rate it is a very large, fine flavored berry, and a promising variety that warrants your trial.

YES SIR, MORE RASPBERRIES

In southern California it has not produced as heavy crops as the other varieties described in this catalog. But the growers feel amply repaid for its lack of production by its size and the prices received.

Each 10c, 10 for 80c, 25 for \$1.50, 50 for \$2.50, 100 for 3.50, 1000 for \$25.00.
Write for quantity price.

Lloyd George—The largest red raspberry grown. This variety was recently introduced into the U. S. from England, by the New York Fruit Testing Association. It is a heavy yielder. The fruit is of the highest quality and is borne in immense clusters.

If planted in February it produces some fruit the first summer and fall. The cavity left when the berry is picked is smaller than in other varieties which makes the fruit heavier. The flesh is very juicy and the seed is small. It is a wonderful berry for home use and for local markets but of too fine quality to be a good shipper. In order to get maximum size of both the fruit and the clusters the ground should be kept rich and well watered.

The Lloyd George bears a good spring crop and then in September and October it bears quite a good second crop on the new canes. We believe this berry is showing up better close to the coast than inland in California. For making raspberry jam it is the best variety we have ever seen. There are fewer seeds in proportion to the pulp.

Prices Prepaid—Each 10c, 10 for 80c, 25 for \$1.50, 50 for \$2.50, 100 for \$3.50, 1000 for \$25.00.

Plant all of the varieties of red raspberries two feet apart in the row and space the rows six feet apart. 3000 plants per acre.



Part of a Cluster of Cuthbert Raspberry

What to do when planting Raspberries and what to expect from your garden

GROWING RASPBERRIES

Raspberries are among our finest fruits and with proper care produce abundantly, but they will not stand neglect as blackberries and dewberries do. They are shallow rooted and require much more water than other berries and it is not enough to run a little furrow down by the side of the row, but the whole ground between the rows should be flooded with water. Then after they are growing well they should be kept fertilized. Nothing is better for this than plenty of manure of any kind, scattered in the whole space between the rows and soaked in by a heavy irrigation. In shipping raspberry plants it is customary to leave the canes a foot or more long. When the plants are set out it is very much the best practice to cut these canes off to within a very few inches of the ground. This will make them send up much stronger canes. As the first new canes reach a height of about twelve inches pinch them back a few inches. This will make them branch out. It is a good practice to go through the patch several times in the early part of the first growing season and pinch out the tips to make the bushes branch out well.

Then in February, after the plants are entirely dormant, prune all of the canes and their branches back at least one-third of their length. Use plenty of water all season, and manure freely. When they send up suckers between the rows, hoe them out while small along with the weeds and do not allow but very few suckers to grow in the rows either.

After the raspberries have been growing several months they will begin to need some support. A satisfactory trellis can be easily provided by setting light redwood posts down the rows spaced about thirty feet apart. Posts or stakes six feet long will be high enough, about one and one-half feet in the ground and 4½ feet out. Before setting the posts you should nail little cross arms to them at the height that seems to provide the best support for your bushes. The cross arms should be about twelve inches long and should have a little saw notch sawed on top and about one inch in from their ends to hold the wires. This will space the wires ten inches apart and will save any stapleing. Later, if the raspberries grow fine and seem to need more support, a second set of wires can be provided near the top of the posts. No. 16 galvanized wire, which runs about 70 feet to the pound, will be heavy enough for raspberries. Other berries should be trellised with heavier wire. If the berry canes spread these wires out too wide between posts the wires can be properly spaced by tieing them together with short pieces of wire. Be sure to keep the suckers that come up in the rows hoed out. If many are allowed to grow they will ruin your crop.



A cluster of Lloyd George raspberries. This variety produces the largest raspberries we have ever seen, averaging nearly as large as Loganberries. We have counted many clusters with 80 to 100 berries to the cluster

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE RASPBERRY GARDEN

As compared with most other varieties of berries, raspberry bushes are small and are planted much closer together; therefore you should set out a larger number of plants in order to have enough fruit for your family.

The average family, to have an abundance of fruit for all, should plant not less than 25 raspberry plants; which makes only a fifty-foot row. Many families find it better, if the space is very limited, to have only one variety, with plenty of berries while they last than to have a fifty-foot row of three kinds which could furnish a few berries over a longer season. On the other hand, if space is available you can have the same space divided between several varieties and have raspberries from early spring until frost.

For the long season in Southern California, we suggest California Surprise, Cuthbert and Lloyd George. For districts further north or with colder winters than we have here, we suggest Cuthbert, Latham and Lloyd George. Your raspberry garden needs good land, fertilizer, water and care. If you can't give it these requirements, then plant blackberries, dewberries, Youngberries or Boysenberries, which are all less exacting.

Follow Directions and Fertilize Often For Success



Strawberries Early and Late

To have the very finest in strawberries from early spring until late fall, divide your planting between Dorsett and Rockhill. You will like them both.

Strawberries

In reading what we have to say about strawberry plants, please take into consideration that we refer mostly to California growers. While the methods described are well adapted to, and are being used in other irrigated districts of the United States and Mexico, yet they may not be adaptable to some other districts.

For instance: the varieties which are our favorites here are also popular throughout the middle and southern part of the United States, including Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and several other states; are not the best varieties for Oregon and Washington.

In choosing strawberry varieties it is wise to investigate first to find out which varieties are doing best and are selling best in your district. Then stick to these for your main planting. If you like to try new or different varieties—which is the smart thing to do—send to us, or to other nurseries, for varieties that appeal to you and try them out in a small way in your section before making a large planting. Choose strawberries known to be adapted to local conditions, rather than by what you read in this, or other catalogs of distant nurserymen.

Owing to our mild climate and long fruiting season, strawberry plants, if reproduced year after year, in California, rapidly lose their vitality.

There are two kinds of strawberry plants. The first is plants grown for plants alone from a new planting, the blossoms and berries having all been kept off. It costs money to grow this kind of plants, but the results you get will warrant the cost. The other kind of plants is surplus plants taken from a fruiting field and many growers will give you these for nothing if you dig them and they will prove very expensive plants at that price. Whether you buy plants from us or not be sure and only set plants that were grown for plants alone. Our plants were shipped from the east last spring and planted in our nurs-

ery. The blossoms were picked off in the spring and early summer which practice forces strong runners, instead of fruit.

They are planted on good ground and have had ample irrigation.

These thrifty plants, just one generation from the east, will please you.

There are several methods of setting out strawberry plants, each the best under certain conditions. The method most often used by the larger commercial growers in California is to set the plants three feet apart each way, in February or March, and keep the blossoms picked off, allowing the plants to make runners the first summer to fill up the rows. This method requires only 5000 plants per acre, but you get no fruit the first summer.

In smaller plantings, especially if the grower wishes berries the first season, the plants are set one foot apart in either single or double rows and the runners are kept picked off. If this method is used the plants may be set out any time from October until April. The earlier planting producing the larger crops the first year. This method requires from seventeen to thirty thousand plants per acre, the exact number depending on how far apart the rows are spaced.

In most cases if the land is very sandy and not very retentive of moisture, or if there is considerable grade to the rows, the plants should be set out on the flat, or level with the ground without any ridges. If the land is very flat so that the water does not run freely in very small rows, or if it is heavy or very retentive of moisture, then the plants should be set on small ridges. If ridges are used they are usually made wide enough on top to accommodate two rows about a foot apart, one near each edge of the ridge.

Strawberries on small ridges with irrigation furrows between. Two rows on each ridge. Plants 3 feet apart each way. Later, furrows between the rows and the double row of plants was obtained by setting in the runners during the first spring and summer, about 30,000 plants per acre.



STRAWBERRIES—Continued

Do not manure strawberry land before setting the plants. You can fertilize after the plants are growing well, in the irrigation furrow between the rows if you wish.

Do not plant strawberries on alkali land. They are very susceptible to alkali and will do no good on land that is alkaline, although it may grow some other crops successfully. And only plant strawberries where there is an abundant supply of water which may be had often.

Prices—All prices quoted for strawberry plants are prepaid. Write for prices f.o.b. here and for quantity prices.

HOME GARDEN Strawberry Collection

This Assortment will produce continuously from April to November

100 Fine Strawberry Plants.
Catalog price \$3.25.

Delivered prepaid anywhere in the United States for
only **\$2.50**

Prepaid to you for only \$2.50, consists of the following plants:

25 Mastodon Everbearing	\$.75
25 Klondyke50
25 Rockhill	1.50
25 Dorsett75
Total.....	\$3.25

In your order just say HOME GARDEN special and you will get this fine assortment and save 75c.

This will plant four rows 25 feet long. Should you wish to double this garden and have 50 of each variety you may do so for the special price of \$4.50.

This assortment will produce continuously from April to Nov.

Klondyke—The Klondyke has long been a favorite with the commercial growers in southern California, because of its earliness, fine color, keeping qualities and heavy production. The fruit is highly flavored and good quality, but not sweet.

Ripening season in California from April until July, being two distinct crops one following immediately after the other.

It is a vigorous grower and good plant maker. The fruit is highly flavored and the color very bright red. It is one of the very best varieties for preserving and for jam.

For the large commercial grower, in southern California, who expects to sell berries through the wholesale produce market we recommend Klondyke. It is well known to the buyers and its handsome appearance is a big point in its favor.

Prices—For 25, 50c; 100, \$1.50; 300, \$3.50; 500, \$5.00; 1000, \$7.00.

Write for quantity prices.

Carolina—Known as Missionary in the East. A favorite in Southern California in the hotter regions, and especially so on sandier poorer soils. It is a heavy producer of good quality fruit, but not quite as well colored as Klondike or Dorsett. Often called Carolina Everbearing because it sometimes bears a fall crop too.

Prices same as for Klondyke.

Blakemore. This wonderful new variety was originated and developed by the Department of Agriculture.

The National Preservers Association has made a test of this variety and pronounces it the finest strawberry ever developed for canning and preserving. Firmer and sweeter than the Klondyke and red clear through, it holds its color and shape, when cooked, better than other varieties.

In California its second crop lasts later in the summer than Klondyke.

Prices same as Klondyke.

New Oregon—Banner—Oregon Plum—
The same berry under different names. From the standpoint of quality this is the finest berry grown in California today. We especially recommend them to commercial growers in Central and Northern California and to home gardeners with rather heavy soil in Southern California. In the cooler sections this berry is almost everbearing. It is a fine variety for growers who sell their fruit at the roadside because the customer never forgets the fine quality and flavor and always comes back for more. It is one

Klondyke Strawberries growing as an inter-crop between walnut trees. This field produced a gross income of \$900.00 per acre.

Utilize all
your ground.
Plant Berries,
Rhubarb,
Asparagus,
as shown.



Plant California-grown Hardy Berry Plants KNOTT'S BERRY PLACE, Buena Park, California, has specialized in Berry Plants, Rhubarb, Asparagus and Artichokes for 18 years.

STRAWBERRIES Continued

of the very best home garden varieties in the south and a popular commercial variety in the north. It is not well adapted to our very lightest soils, especially in the south. It is particularly well adapted to those districts in California which have cold spells in winter, for it needs a completely dormant period in the winter for best results. This makes it a particularly good variety for low cold spots and for growers in our mountain valleys where there is snow every winter.

**Prices—Twenty-five, 75c; 100, \$2.00;
300, \$4.00; 500, \$6.00; 1,000, \$9.00.**

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

A few words about everbearing strawberries. They do not fruit through the entire year. They are called everbearing because they bear during the summer and fall after other varieties are gone. They are good to prolong the strawberry season and are good for the grower who cannot wait until next year for his berries, but who wants to get the largest possible crop the same year the plants are set out. Everbearers produce more the first season than other varieties, but in our mild climate the fruiting season is so very long that they wear out quickly. Their long fruiting season makes them require more fertilizer than other varieties and since they bear most of the crop during our hot weather they require more water.

It is best to plant a new bed of Everbearing strawberries each year. Plantings of any of the spring bearing kinds last much longer.

The Home Gardener should not depend on everbearing strawberries alone, because they do not bear in the spring when strawberries are most appreciated. Few everbearers have the fine flavor of some of the spring bearing kinds.

For preserving, the early kinds are best.

To get a wonderful crop of everbearing strawberries only a few months after setting the plants, try this. Set out either Mastodon or Rockhill plants as early in the spring as conditions are favorable, February in Southern California, March or even early April in the colder sections. A few weeks after the plants have started, work in a side dressing of any good fertilizer a few inches away from the roots on each side of the row. Fish meal, tankage, or any good mixed fertilizer will do fine. Use about ten pounds on one hundred plants, less if the ground is already quite rich. Divide this amount between both sides of the row and be sure not to get too close to the roots. Keep them well watered and pick off all blossoms and berries until the middle of June. They will start bearing then in July and will bear continuously until stopped by cold

weather in the fall, and it has to get pretty cold before they stop. If you want the very finest for your own garden, we suggest that you plant Rockhill. This variety produced more fruit and much finer fruit for us this summer than any everbearer we have ever tried. We had two plantings, one on very light, poor, sandy soil and the other on good rich soil. On the very poor, sandy soil we used a little more fertilizer and the crop was just about the same on each plot. The crop was certainly all we could ask for.

Mastodon Everbearing—Mastodon is a large berry. It produces a good crop the same summer it is planted. It should be handled as described under the heading "Everbearing Strawberries." While it produces enough runners to get new plants it never makes enough to be troublesome. The fruit is fair quality and is produced continuously through the summer and fall. Your whole strawberry planting should never consist of all everbearers because you will want strawberries in the spring.

**Prices—25, 75c; 50, \$1.40; 100, \$2.50;
300, \$6.00; 500, \$8.00; 1,000, \$14.00.**

Gem Everbearing—For the commercial grower who wishes a fine looking, and heavy producing Everbearing Strawberry which will bear well in the fall after all of the spring varieties are finished, and which will have such good color and size as to make it in demand on the market, we recommend the Gem Everbearing. This variety is as good as the Mastodon and better looking, but not



Banner Strawberries

THE TWO FINEST STRAWBERRIES

DORSETT

For Spring and Summer

In California the Dorsett produces from April until July. Wonderful color, excellent flavor, large size. Dorsett and Rockhill will give you supreme quality berries through the entire summer and fall. (See picture, inside back cover, prices bottom this page.)

Plant these varieties and get the most from your strawberry garden.

Our thrifty plants produce crops like this.

ROCKHILL

For Summer and Fall

Rockhill planted April 1st, or earlier, will start ripening in July (same season), and will produce continuously until winter, the finest flavored, and still the sweetest berries you have ever tasted. Description and prices below. We picked a fine crop of Rockhills every day from July until November this past summer.

Let Junior Sell BETTER Berries To The Neighbors



A Little Patch of Strawberries in a Back Lot Garden
A Small Investment Will Furnish Extra Spending Money

STRAWBERRIES—Continued

as sweet. It is just as good commercial berry to sell on the markets. The quality is not as fine as Rockhill, but the plants are less expensive, because Gem does make some runners. We recommend this variety particularly for market growers.

Prices—\$2.00 per 100, \$10.00 per 1000, prepaid.

Rockhill—There has been a great deal said about this everbearing strawberry, the past year or two. It is absolutely true that the Rockhill is the finest flavored of all the everbearing kinds we have ever tasted.

If handled as suggested under the heading "Everbearing Strawberries" you will be astonished and delighted at the quantity, flavor and size of the berries they will produce and all only a few months after planting. Another point that is highly acceptable to the home gardener is the fact that they do not make runners. Many varieties of strawberries make so many runners that it is a big chore to keep them pulled off and if this is not done the bed gets so thick that it produces few and very small fruit. While this saves you much work it also makes the plants more expensive because new plants have to be gotten by digging up and subdividing the young crowns after they have grown just one

season. Plants obtained in this way are not nearly as good looking as plants of other varieties grown from rooted runners, but the surprising part of it is that they start out growing faster than the large fine looking plants and develop into big, fine bushes sooner. After trying out a great many varieties of everbearing strawberries our first choice is Rockhill and our second choice is Mastodon or Gem.

To have the very finest in strawberries from early spring until late fall, divide your planting between Dorsett and Rockhill. You will like them both.

Do not plant on land that has been in tomatoes or other crops subject to blight, for it will hold over in the ground and this variety seems susceptible to it.

Prices, Prepaid—25, \$1.25; 50, \$2.25; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$30.00.

Dorsett—For many years growers have hoped to produce a berry that would be as early and as fine looking as the Klondyke, and one which would be sweeter. Now the Dorsett seems to just fill that need. Our opinion is that the Dorsett is the best moneymaker for the commercial strawberry grower right now.

Prices Prepaid—25 for 75c, 50 for \$1.25, 100 for \$2.00, 300 for \$4.00, 500 for \$5.00, 1000 for \$9.00.



"The Finest Fruit we have ever had in our store"
Says proprietor of Red and White Store in Anaheim, Calif.

Read His Letter

Anaheim, California
Knott's Berry Place, July 25, 1935
Buena Park, Calif.

Gentlemen:

We wish you to know how pleased we are with the Boysenberries we have handled this year from your place. When you called our attention to them at the beginning of the season, we were rather hesitant about starting to use them because they were priced so much higher than other varieties of berries. And as you will remember, the first day we took

only one-half crate, and as these sold readily, the next day we sent for a crate. The following day it was two crates, and so on until we were using as many as five crates per day.

Our business has built up on Boysenberries right along through the season and, when we could get all we wanted, it has been hard to sell other kinds of berries although they were much cheaper.

Very truly yours,
(RED & WHITE STORE)
(Signed) Mostyn Koehler.

Suggestions for Roadside Selling

Make the place neat, attractive, simple and keep it clean. Do your advertising along the road, making the signs large enough to be easily read, and spaced so that the motorists reads one immediately after the other. The fewer words on each sign the better. Make them plain and neat but not fancy.

Never allow tobacco, candy or soft drink salesmen to plaster up your place with their signs, even though you may handle these items as a side line.

When your customers stop give them the same quick, efficient service they are used to in the best stores in the city.

Wrap the packages securely and neatly and never use old newspaper.

Try to be sure that the customer will be as well pleased with the purchase when it is used as when it is bought. For instance—if you have some fine looking, but very ripe fruit, which you know will not keep, price it on its merits and tell the customer, so that it can be

used at once. The customer appreciates this honesty and thoughtfulness and comes back, and, sends others.

Never forget that your object in running a retail market is to get higher prices than if your crops were sold wholesale; so never try to retail at, or even very close, to wholesale prices. Should your customer remark that she can buy just as cheaply in the city, you can remind her that you are giving the same retail service that she gets in the city and much fresher and better quality fruit.

Have a specialty—some variety that you can excell in. This will identify your place and make people talk about it, and this is what makes you known and brings your customers.

Be pleasant and friendly, and put your customer's interests ahead of your own. This does not mean that you are to sell quality products cheap, for that would simply put you out of business.

Use as much thought in marketing your Berries as in growing them — That is where your money is made

Although our nursery and berry fields are located 22 miles from Los Angeles, and several miles from any other cities, we have built up an excellent business in our restaurant department, featuring chicken dinners and fresh berry pies (we freeze the berries for fresh berry pies throughout the year.) Between January 1 and December 1, 1938, when this catalog went to press, we served 249,434 dinners.

This department is managed by Mrs. Knott and our daughters, and is mentioned here to call to your attention the possibilities of marketing in other forms than the usual wholesale way. Mrs. Knott started just a few years ago with 5 tables in a 20x20 room, adjoining our berry market, and now can seat 400 people at a time, and often serves 2400 dinners on Sunday between 12 noon and 9 P.M.

"DO AS I SAY—"

BERRIES UNDER DIFFICULTY

Mr. and Mrs. Vance bought a beautiful place at Monterey Park, California. The house was perched on the side of a hill which sloped up abruptly from the back door.

Mrs. Vance wanted a berry garden, and while most people, under the circumstances, would have said it was impossible, Mrs. Vance was determined to have it. She had some terraces made on the hillside and came to our nursery and asked for a good selection of plants just for home use. When she told us the conditions and said that she had never had any experience at all in growing things, we felt that the chances for success were not very good. However, we picked out a selection of 12 Youngberries, 14 Boysenberries, 6 Loganberries and 30 raspberries consisting of several kinds ripening at different times. Altogether this filled the terraces and made three rows 80 feet long.

From these three little rows, this past summer, Mrs. Vance picked 761 baskets of berries, and as she could not begin to use all of them she sold \$47.00 worth of berries.

We saw this little garden just as the fruit started to ripen and can tell you it was beautiful.

We said, "Mrs. Vance, how did you do it?"

Her answer was, "Since I knew nothing about raising berries, I followed the instructions in your catalog implicitly, and this is the result."

In discussing this with our foreman after returning home, we remarked that if we always followed our own instructions as closely as Mrs. Vance had, we would grow bigger crops. It seemed a good example of the old saying, "Do as I say, not as I do."

FINEST VARIETY FOR CANNING

Many claim Boysenberries are even better after canning. They retain their illusive flavor, beautiful color and shape wonderfully. Note how whole the berries are in the jar pictured above.



THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING

We have told you a great deal about Boysenberries. Perhaps you wonder if they are as good as we say. If they are, of course you will want to plant some. If they are not you do not want to spend your money and time.

Since we feel that you will be missing an opportunity if you do not plant, we make you this offer to help you in reaching a decision.

For \$1.00 we will send you, express pre-paid, the following Boysenberry products for you to try and to have your friends try. Then you can know why everyone is so enthusiastic about this berry.

Canned Boysenberries — One large can (No. 2 size).

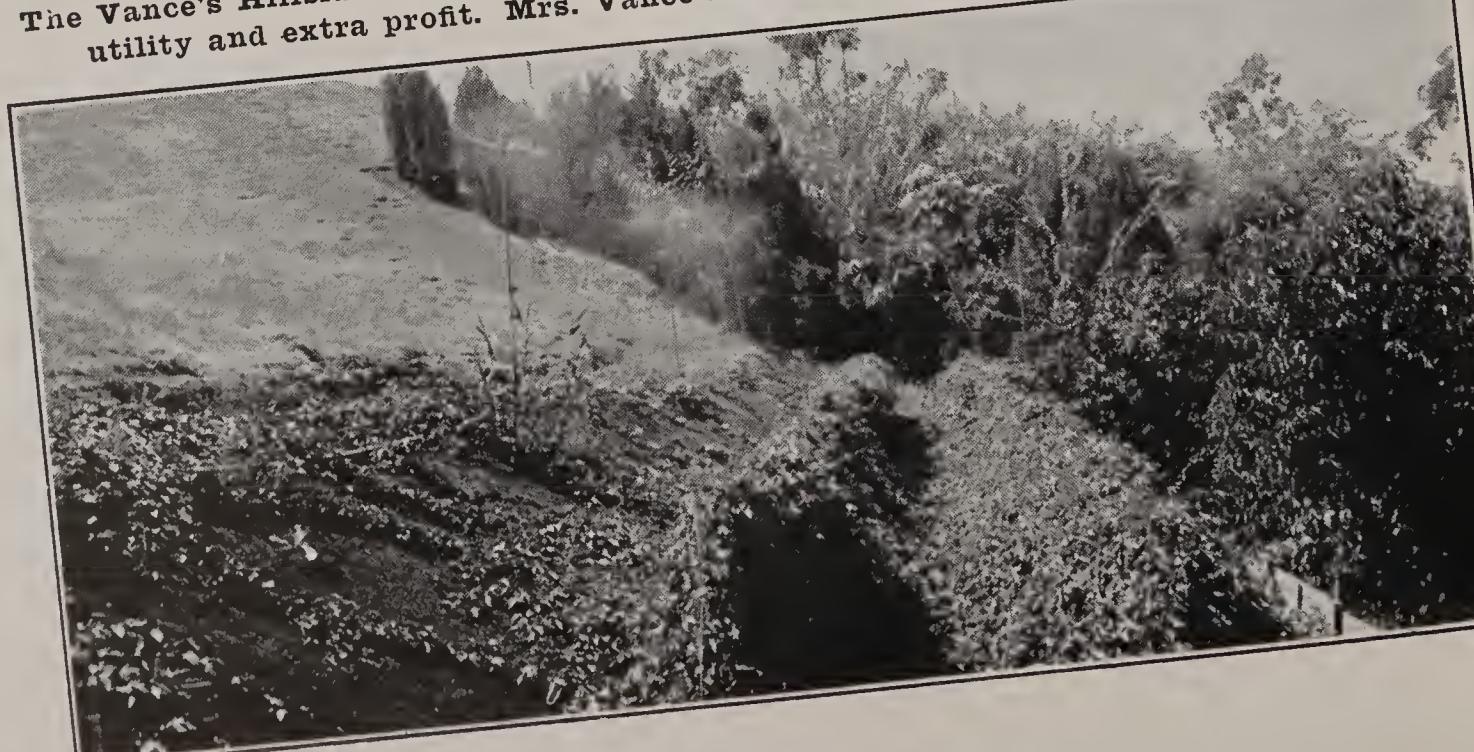
Boysenberry Jelly — One-pound jar (nearly a pint).

Boysenberry Juice — One bottle, which will make a quart to drink.

After trying this berry if you should wish to order them by the case, we can furnish the canned berries at \$2.65 per dozen f.o.b. here. They are packed either one dozen or two dozen to the case. We can furnish the Boysenberry jelly at \$3.25 per dozen, also Boysenberry Juice in pints at 30c each and quarts 60c each. Each quart of juice makes one gallon to drink.

All prices except the \$1.00 trial offer are f.o.b. here.

The Vance's Hillside Berry Garden at Monterey Park, Calif. A thing of beauty, utility and extra profit. Mrs. Vance interestingly comments above, left.



Boysenberries

GROWERS, TAKE WARNING! Boysenberry is going to upset the Berry Business if it hasn't already. Change over now before it's too late.



Grow Boysenberries like these. We are proud of them and you will be, too. We will furnish heavily rooted plants full of vitality. You furnish the little care required and YOU WILL HAVE THEM.

With ample irrigation Boysenberries can be spaced as close as 6 feet apart, in rows 6 feet across. In non-irrigated districts, we believe 8 feet by 8 feet spacing will be better. In some sections of light rainfall, even farther spacing will prove advisable.

10 plants will set a 60 to 80 foot row. 600 to 1000 plants per acre.

Suggestions for Growing Boysen Berries.

The best time to set out the plants is January, February and March in California, and as early in the spring as the land can be worked in the colder sections. Most seasons February is the ideal time in California. With irrigation the rows may be spaced six feet apart and the plants set six feet apart in the rows. Without irrigation we believe that eight-foot spacing each way will be better. Do not crowd them for they make big vines. This is a very exceptional berry, for even though it produces an enormous crop still the berries are very large, and by very large we

mean BIG; bigger, we are sure, than anything you have grown or seen before. But in order to get both very large berries and a big crop there must be something put in the ground to produce them, so keep them well watered and well fertilized and be surprised and happy with the results.

After your plants have started to grow well, if manure is available, it will be a great help if you will scatter 10 or 15 pounds of chicken manure or 20 or 25 pounds of barnyard manure per plant down the irrigation furrows and work it into the ground. If manure is not easily available about one pound per plant of fishmeal, bloodmeal, tankage, or mixed fertilizer scattered in the irrigation furrows after the plants have started to grow, will make them grow big, strong vines the first year. You should strive to get a heavy vine the first summer in order to support a maximum crop the next season.

(Continued on page 18)

Always Plant Knott's California-Grown Hardy Plants



Just part of one Boysenberry vine. Can you imagine how much fruit you will get from a row in your garden, or how many crates of top-price berries an acre will produce? Let us tell you about it!

BOYSENBERRIES ARE MONEYMAKERS

In 1932 we secured the few plants there were in existence of a new berry that Mr. Rudolph Boysen, Superintendent of Parks of Anaheim, California, had propagated by crossing Loganberries, raspberries, and blackberries. They grew wonderfully and in 1933 we realized we had the berry we had been looking for all of these years.

This very superior new variety has been named BOYSEN BERRY in honor of Mr. Boysen.

Trial plantings made in various parts of the world came through the winter without damage. Orders for Boysenberry plants are coming in from all parts of the United States and many foreign countries. Even though we have 42 acres in production and will have a fine supply of plants this season we hope you will order early as many of our plants are engaged before this catalog goes to press.

EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT US

We have been right here in the commercial berry business for 18 years, and are perhaps the largest individual producer of berries in California; so we are very familiar with all phases of berry growing and marketing. The past three crops of Boysenberries were so much more profitable than other kinds that our new plantings are being made practically all Boysen.

The vine is very similar to the Youngberry, except the cane growth is more vigorous and the fruit spurs, that grow in the spring from each leaf joint on the main canes, average about two inches longer, thus the berries project well away from the vines, making picking very easy. There are more berries per spur than with Youngberries and the berries are much larger and ripen more slowly. It should be grown on a trellis four or five feet high. The fruit starts ripening about ten days after Youngberries, or about June first in this

locality, and they last several weeks after Youngberries are gone, which means that we finish picking here in August. It is absolutely the largest bush or vine berry that we have ever seen. In color the fruit is identical with Youngberries, but it is more highly flavored and is less seedy.

MORE CROP

The Boysenberry is exceedingly prolific.

Last summer, our best field of Youngberries produced 14,000 half-pound baskets per acre (7,000 lbs.) Our best field of Macatawa blackberries produced 15,000 half-pound baskets per acre (7,500 lbs.) Our best field of Boysenberries made 11,500 one-pound baskets per acre (11,500 lbs., nearly six tons). And SUCH BERRIES.

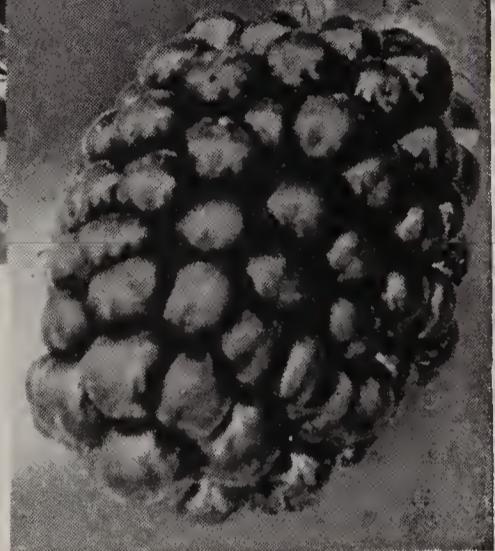
MORE MONEY

In 1927 when Youngberries were first introduced we sold \$1520.00 from an acre. Try as we could we were never able to beat this record with any variety until we got the Boysenberry, which has beaten it several seasons for selected acres sold at retail.

LESS COST

The surest way to know the comparative size of different varieties of berries, is to take an average basket, as they come in from the field, count the berries required to make a pound. This was done many times at our place last summer, by all interested parties. The results were Boysenberries, 55 to 65 berries per pound; Youngberries, 90 to 100 per pound, and the different varieties of blackberries average from 120 to 160 per pound. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture describing the Boysenberry says: "Under favorable conditions 50 of the largest berries fill a quart basket." Think what this means in cost of harvesting; in yield, and in salability!

Prices Prepaid—Each 25c, 10 for \$1.50, 100 for \$8.00, 1000 for \$50.00.



BOYSENBERRIES

All Dressed Up and Goin' Places



THIS KIND OF FRUIT BRINGS IN THE MONEY

It is only when you produce extra large and fine fruit that it will pay you to dress your package up and market it under your own brand or name. While fine fruit can wear these dress-up clothes with distinction, poor fruit looks ridiculous.

Even aside from the fact that this finer fruit brings in more money, there is much satisfaction to the grower in producing it. With some the pride of ownership is expressed in a fine house, fine car or fine stock, but can you imagine the pleasure of a fruit grower in seeing his fruit the finest on the market and being sought after by the most exclusive stores.

There is much more to farming than just the money it brings. When walking through our fields, when the harvest is nearly ready, the pride that we growers feel in the beauty of the thing and in knowing it is going to be a fine crop which will meet instant demand, makes the year's work that went into its production a pleasure.

The fact that the crop is a new, superior variety that will bring top prices, certainly does not detract any from the pleasure.

Plant a field of Boysenberries, and next year when your vines are loaded with the finest fruit you have ever seen you will not only get a THRILL but the BEST RETURNS you have ever received from that land.

Boysenberry Prices Prepaid—Each 25c, 10 for \$1.50, 100 for \$8.00, 1000 for \$50.00. (50 at the 100 rate and 500 at the 1000 rate.)

Order your Plants NOW—Don't Wait

A Money Maker for the Northwest



Boysenberries—Maple Valley, Wash.

This field produced a fine crop which sold for \$4.00 per crate. Mr. W. M. Brehm, the owner, is an enthusiastic Boysenberry booster. This is a money-maker for the northwest.

(Continued from page 15)

Then in the winter while the plants are dormant they should be fertilized again, this time is for the fruit. An application as suggested above is enough on good rich land; if the soil is run down or not rich another application about the time the canes start budding out in the spring will pay. They should be kept well watered all season and the whole space between the rows should be kept quite moist. They should be kept especially well irrigated during the picking season, once a week is about right on most soils.

We prefer to let the vines grow on the ground the first summer and we put them up on the trellis just as the leaf buds start opening in the spring. The trellis can be put up any time during the winter at your convenience. As the canes grow this first season they should be pushed back in line with the rows so that you can irrigate and work between the rows. If it is inconvenient to let the vines grow on the ground, the trellis can be built early in the spring and the vines can be wound on it as they get long enough. The vines should not be trellised in bunches, but should be spread out over as much surface as possible on the trellis.

When the crop is all picked, the old canes that have borne fruit should be cut off the trellis and back to the ground and burned. By that time the new canes, which are your fruit wood for the next

season, will be several feet long, and these new canes are allowed to grow on the ground until the following spring and are then put up on the trellis at the end of the dormant season as before.

Each season shortly after the canes are trellised up, and just as the leaf buds start opening (usually early March), the vines should be sprayed with lime-sulphur solution mixed at the rate of one part lime-sulphur to ten parts of water. More complete directions for spraying on pages 30 and 31.

Be liberal with your Boysen berries and they will do a lot for you.

Wherever in this catalog we mention a variety needs ample irrigation, of course we are referring to districts where irrigation is necessary. These same varieties will thrive without irrigation where other varieties of berries do. In fact, the Boysenberry has proved much more drouth resistant than most other varieties.

Do you pay to have the weeds cut off your vacant lots? Plant 'em to berries and they'll bring you an income.



This is Mr. William Robinson and his backyard berry patch at Bell Gardens, Bell, California. This plot of ground is 30 feet by 100 feet. The picture was taken during the 1937 fruiting season, and this little plot of ground produced 307 flats of berries, which at average prices of 80c a flat, returned \$245.00.

Prospective Berry Planters Cordially Invited To Visit Us

Picking Boysenberries—Easier to Pick and Faster





We planted this three acre field of Cherry Rhubarb in February, 1932. Just eight months later we received \$500.00 for the first cutting. For five years now, this field has produced three crops a year regularly and is still producing.

RHUBARB IS A VEGETABLE CROP THAT SHOULD MAKE MONEY YEAR AFTER YEAR

(See colored picture on back page)

Cherry Giant Rhubarb—Twelve years ago we got our start of Cherry Rhubarb after losing money several years straight with other varieties. It was new then and we paid \$80.00 per hundred for our plants (you can buy a thousand for very little more), but it has proved a good investment, for we have made money with our Cherry Rhubarb. We have increased our planting regularly until of late years we have had some plants to sell. If you are going to plant rhubarb, by all means plant Cherry. In California this fine rhubarb grows throughout the entire year and except for a short time in the warmest part of the summer the stems are a beautiful cherry red their entire length. It is a little less acid and better flavored than other sorts and even if it were not better, its beautiful red color would sell it. The stems are large, but so tender that they do not require peeling when cooked. It is a very heavy yielder; four plants, if well cared for, is ample to supply an ordinary family with all the rhubarb they can use. We often pick fifteen pounds of the most beautiful red rhubarb from a single plant at one time and in a few weeks it is ready to pick again. Plants set out in the spring are ready to start picking by September. Commercial growers are finding that the market is demanding this red rhubarb more and more each year. It is getting so that the common sorts will hardly sell at any price. It cannot be grown from seed, but has to be propagated by subdividing the plants, which makes it more costly than some of the common varieties. It is sure worth the difference, though, because after once getting a start you can always increase your planting by subdividing, thus always having an increasing number of this superior rhubarb. When a man devotes high-priced

land and expensive labor to growing a crop it certainly pays to only grow the very best and something that the market wants. For the market gardener or the man with an acre or two of land who is trying to produce something to sell all the year around we certainly recommend Cherry Giant. One hundred plants will set four rows 100 feet long and will produce an astonishing amount of the finest red stems, and will produce them straight through the winter in the warmer sections. For best results rhubarb requires plenty of moisture and either very rich land or liberal fertilization. Plant four feet apart in rows six or seven feet across.

Cherry Rhubarb prices, prepaid—each,
35c; 3 for \$1.00; 10 for \$2.25; 25 for \$4.00;
50 for \$7.00; 100 for \$11.00; 500 for
\$50.00; 1000 for \$90.00.

Rhubarb plants are heavy so we can make a very liberal discount for plants f. o. b. here. Write for quantity prices.

Hints on Growing Cherry Rhubarb

Cherry rhubarb should be set out four feet apart in rows spaced six or seven feet across, and in California, it can be planted anytime from October to April. In other parts of the country where the winters are colder it is planted as early in the spring as the weather will permit. It produces enormous crops so must have good land or plenty of fertilizer. In irrigated districts when the plants are set out they should be watered well, so that the soil is well settled around the plant, and they should be watered often until the plants are growing nicely.

Rhubarb Has Become a Standard Health Product



A single truck load of packaged berry plants for shipment all over the world. Note the secure method of packing.

Knott's Berry Place is Famous for Its Rhubarb

Throughout the first summer they should be watered often enough to keep the ground moist and the plants growing vigorously. A very good method of irrigating is to crowd a little dirt to the rows and flood the whole middle between the rows. If you will scatter ten pounds of manure per plant between the rows and cultivate it in, two or three times a year, the results will surprise you. In addition to the manure, the best commercial growers use a light application of sulphate of ammonia, or other nitrogenous fertilizer, immediately after each cutting, at the rate of one pound to each eight or ten plants. This costs comparatively little and it surely makes the rhubarb grow fast, and the faster it grows the finer the quality, and the more cuttings you can get during the season.

From plants set out in the spring very little if any rhubarb should be picked before September. When picking it is best to pick all the stems that are good at one time and then not pick any more from those plants until they have grown large again. If plants are picked right down close as fast as they grow, and never allowed to grow up big, it will eventually kill the roots. Rhubarb is harvested by simply pulling the

stems from the plant and cutting the leaves off. For market the leaf is cut just above where it joins the stem, so as to leave just a little green leaf with each stem. This makes the pack look nice and the stems do not wilt as fast as if the cut were made on the stem; and it also adds a little weight.

For shipment it is packed in special rhubarb boxes, holding either 20 or 40 pounds. For local trade it is usually packed in apple boxes rounded up to hold about 40 pounds and tied over the top and around the box with binder twine. It can be carried to the stores in bulk and sold out by the pound.

In many sections of California Cherry rhubarb can be picked all fall, winter, and spring; there being very little market for it during the hot part of the summer.

Should aphid (small plant lice) attack the rhubarb it should be dusted with Nico-dust. Ordinarily lady bugs keep the aphid in check.

Always give rhubarb an abundance of water. The great leaves spread out to the sun will transpire more water, on a hot or windy day, then the roots can gather from soil that might be damp enough for some crops.

Delicious Cherry Rhubarb is a Universal Favorite. Here's How to Make the Famous Sauce We Serve With Our Chicken Dinners:

Wash and cut up one pound of Cherry Rhubarb, but do not peel; add 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ cups of water and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups of sugar. Cook in an open kettle from one to two minutes after it starts to boil, the time depending on how young the rhubarb is. (If you put lid on kettle, the rhubarb pieces will mash up.) Let stand a few hours for the rhubarb to absorb sugar from the juice before serving.

Contact Your Local Health Store for a Possible Market



If you are not familiar with Cherry Rhubarb, mail us 25c in stamps, for packing and postage, and we will mail you some to try.

THE NEW PARADISE ASPARAGUS

We are very pleased to offer our customers this fine new variety of Asparagus which has created a sensation among commercial Asparagus growers. Possibly you have read some of the articles appearing in the various farm magazines concerning it.

HEAVY PRODUCER — EARLY MATURITY — FINE QUALITY



A Field of Paradise Asparagus

The principal merit of this variety over other Asparagus on the market is its heavy production, early maturity, and fine quality. We have a field of Paradise Asparagus set out from one year plants in 1936. In 1937 commercial Asparagus growers from many parts of the country visited this field, and saw us cutting Asparagus, and could not believe that this was one year old Asparagus. The stems were as large and stalky as ordinary two or three year old Asparagus, and production was at least as heavy as the usual two year old fields. In fact we could hardly convince some of these old Asparagus growers that these plants had only been set out one year.

The picture of the field on this page will give you some idea as to production of this new variety. Those of you who are familiar with Asparagus fields of other varieties will appreciate how thickly these stems are coming up, and when this picture was taken this field was being cut every day.

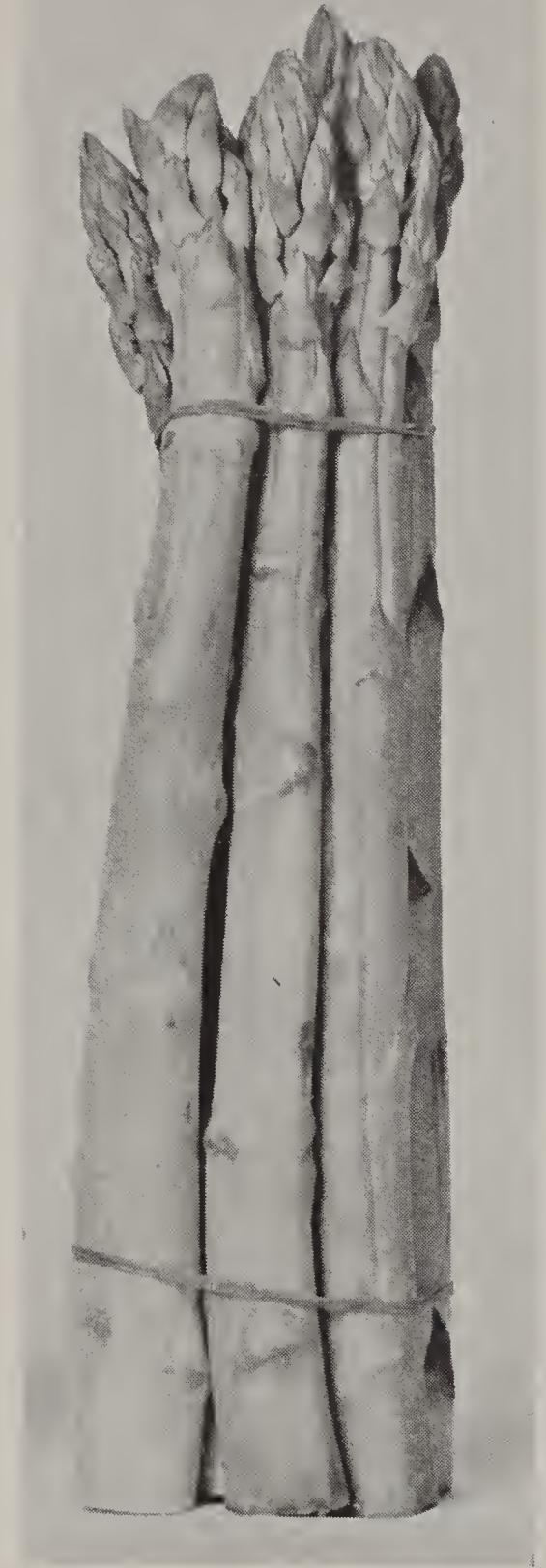
In looks Paradise Asparagus is very similar to Mary Washington. The stems are just as large, and just as green, but here the similarity ceases. The flavor of Paradise is much milder than Washington or other varieties. People who already like Asparagus like this new variety, and many people who care little for the ordinary Asparagus like the Paradise.



Frozen Paradise Asparagus Is Better

Asparagus is becoming more generally used throughout the whole country and production has increased quite rapidly the past few years. The principal outlet for Asparagus in the future is going to be freezing. In making a new planting commercial growers should be careful to set out varieties that are well adapted to freezing, which means they should be tender, green and fine flavored after being frozen. We made tests this past season with Paradise Asparagus, and find the Asparagus frozen last summer is just as good as Asparagus picked in the garden and cooked within a few hours,

and the frozen Asparagus is very much better than Asparagus picked one day and cooked the next. Frozen Paradise Asparagus is so much better than canned Asparagus that it cannot even be compared. When you consider that this method of preserving Asparagus means that hotels, cafeterias and restaurants, as well as housewives, can serve fresh Asparagus the year 'round, you can readily see how much this is going to add to the total of Asparagus that is going to be needed, and what a fine market this is going to make for a variety that is well adapted to freezing. We highly recommend this variety to commercial growers because it has



Paradise Asparagus. The tender, crisp stalks are so large it takes only six to eight to make a pound. Picture shows a one pound bunch.

(Continued from Page 21)
money making possibilities. Growers who got a few plants last year have already placed their orders for more this season. For the home gardener it is the best possible variety to plant because the same space occupied will produce so much more, and better Asparagus. And with all of these advantages the cost of the plants is very little more than you pay for common Asparagus.

Prices Prepaid — 10 for 50c, 25 for \$1.00, 100 for \$2.50; 1000 for \$16.00.

Our one year plants are larger than two year plants from many districts. Commercial growers write for quantity prices, or prices F.O.B. here, and we suggest when sending for quantity prices you send for an order of a few plants and see what large well-developed crowns we have to offer you in this variety.

We have a limited number of large

We have a limited number of large two year plants suitable for the home gardener who wants maximum results in a minimum time at 75c per dozen or \$4.00 per 100, prepaid.

Mary Washington Asparagus — This has been the most widely planted variety during the last few years. The stems are good quality, green, and it is perhaps the most rust resistant of any of the varieties on the market. A good standard variety for both the home gardener and the commercial grower. It starts very early in the spring, and the tips are very tender and green. Asparagus is very easy to grow and costs very little. For as little as \$1.25 you can get enough plants for a 50 foot row which would make a very good addition to your garden, and would take very little of your time.

Prices Prepaid — Large one year plants, 10 for 40c, 25 for 75c, 50 for \$1.25, 100 for \$2.25, 500 for \$7.00, 1000 for \$12.00.

We can quote materially lower prices for Asparagus in quantity. F.O.B. here.

Brief Instructions for Growing Asparagus

Plow or spade a furrow from 6" to 10" deep and spread the asparagus roots out in the bottom from 12" to 16" apart, making the rows six feet apart. When the plants have been set in this deep furrow cover only about two inches deep and then as they grow work more dirt to them until the furrow is finally filled up. This is to get the crowns down deep so that they will not be injured by cutting. No asparagus should be cut the first season. In the fall when the tops turn yellow cut them off to the ground and manure heavily. The next spring the bed may be cut for a while, but must be allowed to fern (grow tall tops) each summer and fall in order that the plants may recuperate and be ready for cutting the following spring.

Your asparagus row or bed or field should be dusted several times during the first growing season to prevent rust. It is best to do this dusting of a morning while there is dew on the asparagus. During each late summer and fall after the cutting season is over and while the tops are growing up big, they should be dusted with sulphur. It is much better if you will do this dusting as a preventive before the rust attacks the asparagus than to wait until the rust has already gotten a hold to start dusting.

Asparagus (Continued)

In some home gardens, where the space is very limited, asparagus is sometimes planted in beds rather than in rows as described above. When asparagus is crowded into a small bed it must be more heavily fertilized. The usual practice is to dig out a hole 18" or 20" deep

and as large as you wish the bed to be, and put a foot or more of manure in the bottom. Then cover with 6" of top dirt. Set the plants 12" apart each way on this bed, and cover about 2" deep. As this bed settles add more dirt so that finally the crowns will be several inches deep. In irrigated sections we think planting in rows will prove better than planting in beds.

Artichokes

Artichokes are very easy to grow. They should be planted six feet apart, and as early in the spring as the weather in your section permits. In California they should be pushed along in the spring and early summer with water and some fertilizer. In August and September they should not be irrigated, and should be allowed to get very dry and have a short dormant period, after which the tops are cut clear back to the ground and the plants watered and fertilized. This starts up new, vigorous growth which will produce good crop of buds during late winter and early spring. As soon as the buds are large enough for table use, they should be picked. None should be allowed to blossom out as long as you want to keep on picking. This same treatment is given year after year.

In the colder parts of the country the dormant season comes in the winter and they are pushed for production in the early summer. The fertilizing is done either the last thing in the fall or first thing in the spring.

FRENCH GREEN GLOBE—This is the finest artichoke grown in California, both for shipping and for home use. The buds are large and fine flavored and this variety produces abundantly over a long season. The plants we are offering you are large, have started roots, and will give you artichokes much quicker than small offshoots without roots. All of our plants will be true French Green Globe for we use no seedling plants.

Prices Prepaid—Each 25c, 5 for \$1.00, 10 for \$2.00, 100 for \$13.00.



ARTICHOKE
French Green Globe

Berry Baskets

Best Grade Wood Baskets with Stainless Metal Tops

We buy our berry baskets by the car-load, ordering them in the fall so that the mills can make them up during the dull winter season, and in this way we are able to make you very attractive prices.

In ordering baskets be sure to mention whether you want eight-ounce or twelve ounce baskets and whether you wish them shipped by freight or express. In California strawberries are all put in twelve-ounce baskets, and nearly all the bush berries are put in the eight-ounce size.

Prices—The prices quoted for baskets are f.o.b. here. State whether you wish them shipped by express or freight. One or two hundred goes cheaper by mail. (Include postage.)

12 oz. size, per 100.....	\$.60
12 oz. size, per 1000.....	4.00
8 oz. size, per 100.....	.50
8 oz. size, per 1000.....	3.75
8-oz. baskets weigh 35 pounds per 1000.	
12-oz. baskets weigh 50 pounds per 1000.	



This orange orchard was inter-planted, part to berries and part to Cherry Rhubarb when it was set out in 1930.
(Picture at bottom shows it 5 years later.)



The same orchard in 1935 showing the wonderful growth the trees have made in five years. The berries and rhubarb have more than paid the cost of bringing this orchard into bearing. Robert McCarty place at Buena Park, Calif.

Interplanting

How to Get an Income From New Orchards

Interplanting—There were two rows of Cherry rhubarb planted between the rows on part of this orange orchard and two rows of berries between the rows on the balance. Both, the trees and the intercrop, were planted in the spring of 1930. The picture above was taken that summer.

The picture taken below shows the same place in 1935.

The berries and rhubarb have more than paid the costs of bringing this orchard into bearing. Now, that these trees have grown so large and are beginning to bear, the berries and rhubarb were taken out in 1936.

This practice makes it unnecessary to invest much capital in bringing a young orchard into bearing because there is an income every year after the first.

Many of the best walnut orchards in California were carried through their unproductive years with interplanting of berries or rhubarb.

Just this summer, we saw walnut orchards in Oregon and talked with the

owners, who are successfully using this plan.

Interplanting is adaptable to use with oranges, walnuts, pecans, filberts, apples and other varieties of fruits which do not come into profitable bearing for five or more years.

The main thing in selecting an intercrop is to get one that will be profitable. It is important to select a crop that will give sufficient returns to justify regular, annual applications of fertilizer; so that, when the crop is finally taken out, the land between the tree rows will be richer than if no crop had been grown.

This calls to mind a matured orchard near Santa Ana, California, half of which had been interplanted to berries when it was young, and the remainder clean cultivated. Five years after the berries had been taken out, you could still see in passing on the road, where the rows of berries had been planted because the trees were larger. Of course, the berries did not do this but the additional fertilizer used on that part gave the trees a big start.

—and don't forget the NEW Thornless Loganberry

The Preparation of Your Land and How to Plant



No. 1—First Operation—Making the Hole.

Soil Preparation

After the land has been plowed, disked and harrowed, as for any other crop, the rows should be marked out. This can be done in any one of a number of different ways. All that matters is that the rows are straight and a uniform distance apart. The importance of this is not for looks but to facilitate getting through with the various tools after the vines have grown and are using much of the space.

Care of Plants Before Planting

Be sure that the plants are kept moist from the time they arrive until they are in the ground. Never drop plants along the row ahead of the planters to lie in the sun and wind. A very few minutes under these conditions will ruin them.

Keep boxes of plants in the field covered with wet burlap or other material so that you know the roots cannot dry out. As the plants are being set carry them in a covered bucket or box, taking one plant out at a time as it is planted.

Proper Planting

No. 1

Picture shows the making of the hole, which is easily done by simply stepping on the shovel and drawing it to you a little leaving one side of the hole straight up and down and smooth.

No. 2

Picture shows the placing of the plant against the straight side of this hole and spreading the roots out fan shape but all pointing down and be-



No. 2—Second Operation—Placing the Plant.



No. 3—Third Operation—Firming the Soil.

ing careful that the crown of the plant is just about level with the ground's surface.

No. 3

The shovel is removed and the dirt pushed back into the hole and stepped on to make it very firm around the roots. Care should be used to make the dirt firm but not to step down on the crown of the plant and injure it.

No. 4

Last, you pull a little loose dirt around the plant to cover this tramped earth and to keep it from getting hard.

These instructions are assuming that the ground is moist and in shape for planting. If the ground is not thor-

oughly moist or if it is late in the season and the plants have started to grow, then some water should be given each plant before pulling the loose dirt up around it.

If the land is in good shape and has been previously marked out, two men can usually plant at least an acre a day and do it well, using the methods described

above. The finest possible condition to have your land in for planting is to have it plowed, smoothed and then rained on to settle it before planting.

Do not put fertilizer in the holes with your plants. Be sure to press the dirt firmly around the roots. Water if the ground is not wet.



No. 4—Fourth Operation—Mulching with Loose Dirt.

In Ordering Plants, Etc., Please Use Order Blank

BRIEF CULTURAL DIRECTION (Taken from Experience)

MOISTURE REQUIREMENTS

Irrigation—No set rules can be laid down which will hold good in all cases because of the difference in climate and soil in the various sections. We irrigate about once each week during the picking season and about once in three or four weeks during the balance of the year, except in the rainy season. Some soils will require water more often than this, especially for strawberries, while others may need it less often. Give them a thorough irrigation when you do irrigate. The one main consideration is to keep your plants growing thrifty through the entire summer. We have to get a large vine growth in order to be able to get a heavy crop, so if it takes more water to get a vigorous vine growth, use it. Water well at the end of the picking season and again immediately after pruning, which should be done just as soon as the crop is picked. This gives the vines a good thrifty start at a time in the summer when they will grow very fast. Insufficient amount of water given plants is the cause of more short crops of berries than any other cause. Remember that the roots of your berries are longer than the canes above the ground and if you irrigate in a little basin around the plant and leave the surrounding ground dry, the roots will be restricted to the little area of wet dirt in the basin. When irrigating be sure the ground will be thoroughly soaked several feet each side of your plants. Then watch them grow!

This matter of irrigation is important. Some varieties of berries will live and even grow a little with very little moisture, but to get big crops of fine fruit they must have rainfall or ample irrigation. Last spring we planted one field of berries on very poor, sandy soil. Our irrigators were irrigating this piece just as often as the other fields. By the middle of the summer we were very much disappointed with the growth we were getting in this poor field and decided that it was not getting enough water. We instructed our irrigators to water that field every week, and in two months you would not have believed it was the same field. It had every promise of making an excellent crop in the spring. The trouble was, that land simply would not hold enough water; so it had to be applied oftener.

It is on account of moisture that berries are usually spaced wider apart in non-irrigated districts than where irrigation is practiced. The soil acts as a reservoir and will store just so much water during the rainy season, and if there are fewer plants set to the acre each plant can reach out further and get more water during dry spells.

PRUNING SUGGESTIONS

PRUNING—**Macatawa, Crandall, Advance** and other bush type blackberries require no pruning the first summer. They grow pretty much on the ground the first season, but stand in bushes after the first year. The following spring after the plants are set, new, stiff, upright canes come up through the plants,

and these should be headed back to the height it is desired to have the bushes, just before commencing to pick. This gets them out of the picker's way and makes the framework for next year's bush. Then when the crop is all picked all the old wood that has borne berries should be cut out at once.

Dewberries (and Advance blackberries if trellised) should be left on the ground the first season until July or August, when they are put up on low trellis. No pruning is required until the berries start ripening, when all the new wood is cut off to facilitate picking. As soon as the crop is off, the whole vine is cut off level with the ground with a hoe; no other pruning being needed.

Loganberries and Mammoth Blackberries require a high trellis (about 4 feet). They are grown on the ground the first season until they are long enough to go up on the trellis. No pruning is usually necessary until the crop is picked, when all the old wood that has borne berries is cut from the trellis and off at the top of the ground. The new wood which has grown during the spring is trained parallel with the rows under the trellis and is put up on the wires when the old wood is cut off. In some sections the new canes of the Logan and the Mammoth are left on the ground until February and put on the trellis then to prevent sunburning or winter injury.

Youngberries — Youngberries can be pruned as described above for Loganberries or they can be pruned as dewberries. In Southern California, and elsewhere where the growing season is long, the best and most economical way of handling the Youngberry is as follows: The first summer leave all the vines on the ground and keep the long runners pushed back in line with the row. Leave these vines on the ground until in the spring just when the leaf buds are beginning to start opening, and then put them up on the trellis, which should have been prepared any time during the past winter. If they have been well cared for the previous summer the growth will be very heavy at this time and the long canes should be headed back several feet and the surplus smaller canes can be cut out altogether. All that should be kept is enough wood to cover the trellis nicely.

Then, when the berries start ripening, if the new growth is in the way, go through and clip out any that is in the way. Immediately after the crop is picked take a brush scythe or sharp hoe and chop the whole vine off just above the ground. Cultivate and water well and if the soil needs it, fertilize, and you will grow a fine vine for the following year, which is handled exactly as during the first season. The important items to remember in handling Youngberries by this plan are to cut the vines down **immediately** after finishing picking and to use plenty of water throughout the balance of the summer.

Raspberries. For the early care of Red Raspberries, see page 8.

In the spring shortly before the fruit starts to ripen, you will note heavy canes (sometimes referred to as "suckers") coming from the crown of each plant and growing up through the bush. Now, in reality, these are not suckers but are fruit wood for next year. In the East and Northwest we believe the approved practice is to let these canes grow even though they are in the way of the pickers. In California the usual practice on most varieties of red raspberries is to cut these new canes back to within a foot from the ground shortly before picking starts. These branch out and by the time the harvest is finished are making a good bush for next year's crop. As soon as the harvest is over the old wood that has just finished bearing should be pruned out. This is important for it gets rid of disease, insects or scale that might have gotten a start on this old wood and makes more room and light for the new bush to develop in. Keep the suckers that come up between the plants and between the rows hoed out at all times.

Black Raspberries need no pruning the first summer, but should be held up with a low wire trellis. Ordinarily two wires one foot apart and two feet high is about right. The canes may grow 8 or 10 feet long the first summer and should be headed back, while dormant, on an average about one-third their length. When the crop is picked the old wood is all cut out to the ground and the new handled as before, or if you prefer bushes, the new canes can be headed back a little when they reach three feet high. This will make the canes stand up in bushes the second season. These canes will send out lateral branches which should be headed back the following winter to about twelve inches from the upright canes.

With Himalaya Blackberries only four canes should be allowed to grow from the start. They should be trained on high trellis, of two wires, with one cane each way on each wire. The canes are headed back when they reach the next bush (about ten feet). No laterals should be allowed to grow between the ground and where the cane reaches the wire. These main canes are left year after year, like eastern grapevines, and all laterals are cut back in the winter to two or three buds.

Himalaya Blackberry should be trellised the first summer as they grow, and the number of canes restricted to four or five, so that all the strength can be forced into these canes. Although the Himalaya bears on these main canes much more than one season, still each spring when heavy new suckers come out from the ground one or two should be saved each year to renew the wood on the trellis. In this way you will always have some new wood coming along to replace your old wood as it gets too old to bear maximum crops.

Strawberries. It may seem unusual to speak of pruning strawberries, but whether we call it pruning or not, they should be thoroughly cleaned up in the winter. All of the dead and moldy leaves should be pulled off of the plants and raked up and be either composted, buried or burned. This helps prevent spoiled berries in wet weather later in the season and it is also a help in preventing attacks of aphids and red spider later.

PLANT EARLY AS POSSIBLE

Time to Plant—Strawberries may be planted any time from October until April. All varieties of bush berries should be planted after the first of January and before the last of April. Occasionally we have seen fair results obtained, if the conditions were all favorable, when planted even later, but we do not recommend it. During the usual season and under average conditions, February is the one best month for planting all kinds of berries in California. Plant as early in the spring as the weather in your locality will permit.

FEED FOR HEAVY CROPS

Fertilization—On nearly all soils it pays to fertilize berries. For bush berries, if manure is scattered on the ground between the rows and irrigated and cultivated in, during the fall and winter, and the ground is not allowed to dry out, it is hardly possible to use too much. From five tons of poultry manure to twenty tons of barnyard manure per acre will usually give excellent results and will pay. In small plantings, from five to ten pounds per plant of poultry

A Well-Kept Field of Strawberries



Modern farming is a real business. We have shown possibilities and told how it could be done—so go to it!



A GOOD TRELLIS

This bush happened to have only five canes, all of which were long ones. If your bushes have more strong canes it is advantageous to leave more canes per hill.

CULTURAL NOTES—Continued

manure and twice that amount of other manure, scattered between the rows and hoed and watered in, usually increases the size and quality of the crop wonderfully. If manure is not available, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia per plant scattered between the rows and soaked in at about blossoming time will help. Or if fish meal, blood meal or tankage is available from one to two pounds per plant worked in the ground in February will certainly help make them do their stuff. The time of applying these different fertilizers is important because some materials become available much quicker than others.

On commercial plantings, when manure is not available, from one-half to one ton of fish meal, blood meal, tankage, or a good mixed fertilizer, the exact amount depending on the soil, will usually prove a very good investment. These materials are usually applied about the time growth starts in the spring. Some growers are coming to the conclusion that fall is a better time to apply most kinds of fertilizer, rather than the spring. This, of course, does not include the very soluble material, like nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, or nitrate of lime. For strawberries from three-fourths to one ton per acre of fish meal scattered down the irrigation furrows and cultivated in in February and an equal application again when the first crop begins to thin out, usually around the first of May, gives wonderful results on many soils. On small plantings this would be at the rate of ten to fifteen pounds per hundred feet of row.

If manure is to be used in the strawberry bed or field; and there is nothing better; it should be scattered in the furrows between the rows early in the winter so the rains can carry it down, and so that it will be cultivated in and all out of the way, by the time irrigation starts in the spring, and this is very early for the early varieties of strawberries.

CONSTRUCTING THE TRELLIS

Trellising—It pays to use posts made from the kinds of wood which is known to last well in the ground. In California, Redwood is the best material for posts. Do not use pine, for many of the posts will rot off in one year and will cause

you no end of trouble later. All lumber dealers either have in stock, or can order 6 ft. 2"x2" split redwood grape stakes, which make the best and most economical posts for berry trellises. Split stakes or posts are better than sawed posts because they do not have knots. They are already sharpened and can be driven in soft ground.

Use heavy end posts and stretch the wires the length of the rows. The end posts should be anchored or well braced, for all of the pull comes on them and the wires should be tight. It is better to tie your wire around the end posts than to staple it. On the inside posts it is better to set them corner-wise with the row, and saw notches about an inch deep, slanting down, for the wires to rest in. The lower wire should be on one side of the post and the upper wire on the other. This makes a cheap durable trellis, which is easy to take down. If you wish (as often happens) your trellis to be higher after the first year, all you have to do is to saw notches higher on the posts and raise the wires up, and there will be no staples to pull.

We space the redwood posts about 30 feet apart. After the wire is stretched and fastened up to the posts where we want it, we put a spreader between each post. This consists of two lathes, one on each side of the wires, with a small nail driven through them and clinched just below each wire. This prevents the wires from sagging or being drawn together when the canes are wound up on them. We use No. 13 galvanized wire on top, and No. 14, below.

For raspberries No. 16 galvanized wire is large enough.

No. 13 wire goes about 45 feet to the pound; No. 14 about 52 feet, and No. 16 about 70 feet per pound.

For blackberries, Loganberries, Youngberries and Boysenberries, we make our trellis one wire above the other with top wire from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, according to how long and how heavy the vines are and the lower wire about 2 feet from the ground.

For raspberries, we use crossarms with two light wires about one foot apart. The crossarms are nailed to the posts at whatever height seems to support the canes best according to how high they are. The raspberry canes simply are prevented from falling down when they get heavy.

PLACING VINES ON TRELLIS

(Illustrated on page 29)

This picture shows the method we use in trellising up vine berries, including Boysenberries, Youngberries, Loganberries, all trailing blackberries and dewberries. Under most conditions we believe it is the best plan to leave the vines on the ground as they grow during the summer. We let them stay on the ground right on through the winter and put them on the trellis in the early spring just about the time the buds start opening. In cold sections the vines have a much better chance of being covered with snow when left on the ground than if on the wires. If it is a variety that needs protection, they can be covered with a little straw, or other material, much better on the ground. Here in California where we have no fear of the cold hurting the canes, we still find this the best practice, because if the canes are trellised up in the late summer about the time they are to go dormant, the canes are sometimes injured by sunburn soon after the leaves fall. If left on the ground the canes lie in a bed of leaves as the leaves fall and the temperature is much more uniform than on the wires.

Please do not understand this to mean that you will ruin your vines if you trellis them in the summer or fall, for we simply mean that, over a period of years, you will average larger crops if the canes are allowed to stay on the ground until spring. Now be sure to put them up before growth starts much in the spring.

Note, in the picture, that the canes are weaved around the two wires and not wrapped in bunches around each wire; also, that they are so spread out that each bud on each cane will have an opportunity to develop. The canes should be taken around the wires in long spirals and never bent over the wire and straight down so that the wood will be broken. Great care should be used to prevent injuring the buds on the canes as they are put up, for each bud injured or knocked off is just gone for the season. If the canes are long and are carefully put up as shown in this picture, we find it unnecessary to do any tieing in this district.

When this method of trellising is used it is very easy to get the canes off the wires after the crop is picked. All that is needed is to slash between the wires with a long sharp knife, and, as the vines are not tied, they fall off.

SPRAYING — (For the Commercial Grower)—In the past berries have required very little spraying in California. During the past few years a microscopic mite known as the blister mite is becoming bad in many sections of this state. This mite enters the blossoms of all the later sorts of blackberries and cause sections of the berry to remain red after the balance of the berry is ripe. In all sections where this condition has appeared all varieties of blackberries, except the Advance and possibly the dewberries, should be sprayed. The Advance and the dewberries blossom very early and, so far as we know, have never been attacked by the blister mite. For this trouble spray in the spring, just when the leaf buds are starting to open with lime-sulphur, one to ten. That

is, one gallon of commercial liquid lime-sulphur to ten gallons of water, or if you use the dry lime-sulphur, use fourteen pounds to one hundred gallons of water. Now the above is dormant strength and will burn if used after the plants are leafed out, but should be used just when the leaf buds are starting to open and none of the leaves are more than one-half inch long. A thorough job of spraying at this time will get almost perfect control. In bad cases, or, to get absolute control, a second spraying should be given when the berries are about half through blossoming. This second spraying consists of five pounds of soluble, or wetable sulphur to one hundred gallons of water. For Himalaya blackberries which blossom over a very long period, two or three sprayings during the blossoming time are advisable.

Even if your bush or vine berries have never been attacked by the redberry mite, so that you do not feel it necessary to spray with lime-sulphur at the end of the dormant season for this trouble, still we believe a spraying with the lime-sulphur at this time will be very cheap insurance. Even if you were going to have no redberry trouble, which you cannot tell at spraying time, the good that the lime-sulphur spray would do in helping to control rose scale, thrips, and fungus diseases, would well warrant the small cost. This applies to all varieties of bush and vine berries, including Youngberries, Boysenberries, dewberries, raspberries, loganberries and all varieties of blackberries. The exceptions to this rule are Advance Blackberries, Mountain Blacks and Rogers Dewberries, all of which are evergreen, for which reason, it would not be advisable to use a dormant strength spray as recommended above. Also, all of these varieties are so very early that none has ever been attacked by red-berry mite.

To control the white scale (rose scale), which gets on the canes near the ground and sometimes becomes quite bad, spray during the dormant season with one of the refined lubricating oil sprays as is used on citrus trees. Use at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons to 100 gallons of water and keep it well mixed. Even if the rose scale is hardly bad enough to justify an oil spray during the dormant season, still it may pay to spray, for while you are killing the scale you may clean up enough thrips to prevent trouble later in the season. Even if you use this oil spray in the winter, you should still spray with lime-sulphur when leaf buds start opening.

Should thrips or red spider show up any time during the season spray at once with oil using one gallon to one hundred gallons of water. Or if you prefer you can use Black Leaf 40 and Whale oil soap up until fruiting time. In this case use one pint Black Leaf 40 and 3 pounds of Whale oil soap to one hundred gallons of water.

It is very much better to prevent an attack of thrip or red spider than to try to control it after it has come. Red spider or thrip do their damage while the crop is maturing or being picked,

and it is exceedingly difficult to control at that time, because the vines are covered with leaves and fruit, which makes it impossible to use strong materials or to get complete coverage. But in order for these pests to be present in such great number at fruit time, we have come to the conclusion that they had to be building up over a period of several months. If this is the case an ounce of prevention in the spring is worth pounds of cure in the summer. These insects often winter over on the old leaves, trash, weeds or grass under the vines. Now, when you are spraying your vines or bushes with lime-sulphur, for redberry mite just as the leaf buds start in the spring, if you will do a very thorough job and will also spray the ground and weeds under the vines, we believe you will clean up enough insects and eggs to go a long way towards preventing a serious attack of red spider or thrip at fruit time.

If strawberry fields are attacked by aphis dust at once with nicotine dust. Should red spider appear, spray with any good light oil spray, using one to one and a half gallons to 100 gallons of water. This oil spray will also kill aphis if both aphis and red spider should come at the same time. The important part and the hard part with strawberries is to put the spray on with enough force to whip the leaves around so that the spray reaches the under side of all of the leaves.

Sprays for the Home Garden—For redberry which prevents blackberries from ripening uniformly. If only a small planting is to be sprayed get one quart of liquid lime-sulphur from your feed store and mix it with two and one-half gallons of water or get half pound of dry powdered lime-sulphur and mix it with three gallons of water. This can be applied with any kind of a small sprayer. The important part is to completely wet the vines or bushes all over and to apply it at just the right time, which is just when the leaf buds (not blossom buds) are commencing to open. If you have been very seriously bothered the past season by your berries not



ripening, give them a second spraying, consisting of one-quarter pound of wetable sulphur to five gallons of water when in full blossom.

For white scale (rose scale) near the base of the canes, use one-half pint of good oil spray, such as is used on citrus trees, to 3 gallons of water. Apply this in the winter while the vines are dormant.

If strawberries should be attacked by aphis (small green plant lice), dust well with Nico Dust. If strawberries are attacked by red spider (an exceedingly small red or yellow mite on the under side of the leaves) spray thoroughly with one of the light oil sprays. The hard part and the important part is to get force enough to whip the leaves around so that the spray thoroughly covers the underside of all of the leaves. Sometimes one or two spoons full of sulphur scattered close around the plants on a hot day will create fumes enough to kill the spiders.

If you are really interested in growing berries it will pay you to write to the farm advisor, or county agent of your county and ask for all available bulletins on berries, from your State University, and from the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Also often your county agent, or Horticultural Commissioner can help you with specific problems.

If at any time we can be of any help we will be glad to do so.

To Purchasers of Fruit Trees and Grape Vines

We are berry specialists, and are glad to ship berry plants anywhere. We do not ship trees and grapevines, as we feel that you can buy these more satisfactorily from your local nurseryman. The expense of packing trees and grapevines for shipment is so great that very likely your local nurseryman can sell them to you just as cheaply, and possibly cheaper, than we can pack them and ship them to you.

FRUIT TREES and GRAPE VINES. If you live within reach of our nursery we will be glad to supply you with Fruit Trees, Walnuts, Grape Vines, etc. Quality, price and service will appeal to you.

A DIFFERENT BERRY FARM

When you come out for your plants, allow yourself a little time and visit the interesting little establishment we have built up around our berry farm.

We have a dining room where you can get anything from a piece of fresh berry pie, for 10 cents, sandwiches, etc., to a very good chicken dinner, with salad and Cherry Rhubarb Sauce, and your choice of Boysenberry pie, ice cream, or berry sherbet, for 85 cents. This dining room is personally conducted by Mrs. Knott and the girls, and serves about 4000 dinners a week in winter, up to 8000 dinners in summer.

You will enjoy spending a little time in our market, where our berry jams, jellies, juices, pickles and many other products are on display. Here you will find fresh berry pies to take home; and let me tell you these pies are made from fresh berries the year 'round, for we freeze enough berries in summer to last throughout the year. Last summer we froze 150,000 pounds of Boysenberries alone. You will see these frozen berries on display here, and if you wish, can take a package home and treat the family to fresh berries in the winter.

If your family likes old music boxes they can browse around our waiting room while you select plants. We have several very nice old boxes, made in Switzerland and in Germany. They all play. Also, in this same room there is an old Dutch grandfather clock, 208 years old.

Visit the Rock Garden; constructed of interesting volcanic rock from Death Valley, with a waterfall coursing down the center. Then, too, there is always some tree or plant in bloom and several quite rare plants to intrigue the plant lover.



A Portion of the Dining Room



Waterfalls and Grotto in the Waiting Room



A Corner in the Market—Berry Products Counter

We hope you will visit us some time during the year—we will try and make your visit pleasant.

Come out and see a berry farm that is different. We believe you will enjoy it.

WALTER KNOTT.

These 6 Items
Shipped
Anywhere
Postpaid

For Only
\$2.50
Send Money
With Order





DORSETT STRAWBERRY
This color reproduction shows the NEW Dorsett Strawberry in all its glory — its brilliant coloring, attractive shape. Vigorous growth and fine full flavored berries. Read full description on page 12.

Better Flavor—Good Shipper—Better Profits

Don't make any new Fruit Plantings . . . without consulting us about Berries and Rhubarb

We will be very glad to meet you and show you our different varieties and our methods of handling them. Our knowledge of the business should make it worth your while. As we have been many years in the commercial berry business our experience should be of great help to you in selecting varieties best adapted to your exact soil and climatic conditions. Often-times, in starting a berry planting, success or failure depends on starting with the right varieties.

During the many years that we have been engaged in berry growing we have been constantly selecting varieties and strains of varieties that are very prolific. The varieties offered in this catalog have proved profitable for us, and for other growers who have gotten plants from us, and no doubt will prove money-makers for you.

Our plants this season are absolutely the best that we know how to grow. They are from thrifty, clean, young fields and have been thoroughly inspected, and can be shipped anywhere.

We grade carefully and pack our plants carefully in damp moss (with no extra charge for packing), and we guarantee them to arrive in good condition anywhere in the United States.

PLEASE REMEMBER—That in growing the plants offered in this catalog, the price at which we can sell them is not our first consideration. We grow the finest plants possible, handle them carefully, and pack them so well that we can safely guarantee them to reach you in good condition in any part of the United States. And do it all so efficiently that our prices can still be very reasonable.

ALSO PLEASE REMEMBER—That the first price you pay for our plants is your last cost. Unless otherwise arranged we prepay all mail or express charges; so when you order you know exactly what they are going to cost and that there will not be another bill to pay when the plants reach you.

ALSO PLEASE TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION—If you live close enough to come to our nursery for your plants, on most varieties we can allow you a liberal discount equal to the cost of shipping.

START WITH GOOD PLANTS—We have built up a reputation in the berry business and in order to maintain that reputation we cannot ship you anything but the very best.





A Winter Income for the Progressive Farmer

The time is past when the farmer can make enough from one crop to last through the year. Instead, we need something to sell every month. Rhubarb for winter—berries for spring and summer. The illustration below shows the vigorous growth and brilliant color of our Rhubarb. This is an actual photo and the rule was placed in the plant and photographed. We know from actual experience in our roadside stand that the high coloring of our Rhubarb has made hundreds of sales.

Description and prices on pages 19 and 20.

PLANT KNOTT'S WINTER CHERRY RHUBARB